### Amnoemento and Alcetings.

BOOTH'S THEATER .- " The Hero of the Hour." BARNUM'S ROMAN HIPPODROME.-Every afternoon at 2 BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE.-Minstrels.

DALY'S FIFTH AVENUE THEATER.—"A New Way to Pay Old Debis," GRAND OPERA HOUSE .- 'The Black (Yook." Knox Memorial Charal-Lecture-Prof. W. B. Griffle.

Lyceum Theaten.—English Opera Rouffe: "Chilperic."
Miss Kenny Someoc. OLYMPIO THEATER.-Varieties. Nineo's THEATER.-Roberts's Pantomime Troupe. PARK THEATER. - "The Gildet Age." John T. Ray-mond.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTREES - Birch and Wambold. UNION SQUARE TREATER .- "The Two Orphans." WALLACK's THEATER .- "The Shanghraun." Dion Bouci-

Association Hall.-Lecture. Mr. De Cordova. EAST SIDE HALL - Locture. Bayard Taylor. MASONIC HALL.—F ar. ROBINSON HALL.—" begone Dull Care." Mr. Maccabe.

STEINWAY HALL -Address. Dr. Felix Other.

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10 of \$1 to \$10 to \$1.

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To those engayed in mercanhile pursails any invention that will facilitate their labers is highly worthy of notice as well as of extensive patronage. One of the most important inventions of the present age is that of a pen that nessence the necessary qualities of firmness in mark and durability in use.

Precimiently such are those of John Poley, manufacturer of fine gold pens and pennis. No. 256 Broadway. Their superior value is leated by the following that he has been engaged in our city in their manufacture.

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S. Baidwin, Note Teller Metropolitan National Bank.

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A. Bandiser, President American Exchange National Bank.

W. W. San, Teller Metropolitan National Bank.

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B. D. Bearniser, Camber Santonal Bank of North America.

W. A. Bearniser, Camber Santonal Bank of North America.

W. A. Bearniser, Camber Santonal Bank of the Republic.

P. D. Tappen, Camber Galatan National Bank.

W. A. Bearniser, Camber Santonal Bank of the Republic.

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Advertisements received at up-town offices, 544 W Advertisements received at un-town omes, 54 W. S2d-st., or 308 W. 23d-st.; at the Harlem Office, 2,386 Fourth-ave., between 199th and 130th-sts.; and at the Brooklyn Branch Office, 323 Washington-st., next door to the Post-office, till 8 p. m., at regular rates. During the construction of the front of the new Tribun

building. The Tribune Office may be found in the first building in the year on Sprucest. The Tribune Counting Room is on the first floor, and is entered at the second door down Epruce st. from the old site.

## New-Dork Daily Tribune. FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY

MONDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1874.

# TRIPLE SHEET.

Count von Arnim has been sentenced to three months' imprisonment, including one month already spent in confinement. === It is reported that another plot against Bismarck's life has been discovered. \_\_\_\_ The Cuban bandit Carlos Garcia and all his followers have

The Republican Senatorial caucus on Saturday agreed upon a bill for the resumption of specie payment in 1879, free banking, and the substitution of silver for currenoy. The caucus failed to take action regarding

Southern affairs or the transportation question. The dam of Hayden, Gere & Co., at Haydenville, Mass., broke on Saturday, but the flood was checked

the disaster of last May had been repeated. \_\_\_\_ Three

attempts were made to burn the Auburn State Prison. The Pacific Mail steamship Japan was burned near Hong Kong, the loss of life being reported to be very great. Nearly all the telegraph wires in the city were broken under the weight of snow, and extraordinary precautions were taken to protect the city from fire. - Mr. Beecher and Miss Proctor exchanged congratulatory letters over the result of the suit against Mr. Moulton. - A police captain in Brooklyn was shot by a reporter accidentally. Gold, 1113, 1115, 1115. Gold value of the legal

On our third page will be found some particulars of the wonderful discoveries of silver in the Comstock lode. Making all due allowance for the expanding hopes of the mineowners, it yet appears certain that an unparalleled success is within easy reach, and that they have at last pierced the heart of the silver mountain.

The receipts of THE TRIBUNE dollar subscription in aid of the Kansas and Nebraska sufferers on Saturday amounted to \$552 75, while the total proceeds thus far of the dollar subscription are \$3,206 99. The daily receipts are increasing rather than diminishing, and promise to continue to do so until after the Holidays.

A letter to THE TRIBUNE from Mr. Robert Dale Owen, and our Philadelphia correspondence on the subject of Katie King, on our second page, fill out the details of this story of imposture. The more fully the facts are related, the more incredible does it appear that men possessed of more than average reasoning powers should be so easily deluded.

One of these strong, compact statements of first principles, which sometimes form the most effective kind of argument without really undertaking to argue at all, will be found in the brief letter from David A. Wells, elsewhere printed, on the question of taxing mortgages. When Mr. Wells is through with it there really seems to be nothing left of the ques-

Bad as are some of the features of the financial measures agreed upon by the Republican Senatorial Caucus, they do not overshadow the great gain of a resolution to resume specie payments within four years. the Senate, but its fate in the House is doubtful. The promptness with which harmony has been secured among Republican Senators occasions surprise, as it was feared that their differences on this subject were irreconcilable.

Governor-elect Tilden on Saturday gave expression to some important views on the State canals. His well-known antagonism to the Canal Board and his prominence as a "Rail-"road lawyer" have been misconstrued by some into opposition to canals and strong favoritism for railways, but it will be seen that on the contrary he is a strong advocate of steam on the canals, which he thinks will revolutionize the course of trade and prevent its diversion from this city. He favored deepening rather than widening the channels.

Mayor-elect Wickham has doubtless begun to realize the trouble his election has brought him. He will hardly be gratified, therefore, to learn that by will one Don Blanco has devised him infinite embarrassment. One provision of his curious will, admitted to probate on Saturday, leaves \$1,000 to be divided by the Mayor among the most indigent widows of the city; and another \$1,000 to the poor in the New-York prisons. The testator must have had a high estimate of the coming Mayor's judgment, and certainly a very queer one of his duties.

against Michael Norton, Thomas Coman, and John J. Walsh, the Ring County Courthouse Commissioners. They returned from their compulsory banishment just before the election, and labored vigorously in aid of the Administration ticket, and this gave rise to rumors that they were protected by Administration officials. Other facts, however, are stated elsewhere in explanation of the delay, and an intimation given that there are to be other arrests on other indictments.

The extent and violence of the first snowstorm of the season are the subject of very full description in our local columns. The breaking of telegraph wires over a large portion of the city is a cause of unusual danger, since in case of a fire the usual means of summoning the engines are wanting. Occasions of this sort bring up anew the question whether it is not possible to have the wires buried under the pavements, out of the reach of injury from storm or malice. The expense of such a work, though considerable, would be trifling compared with the loss that is possible if a great fire gains headway.

Book-making would not appear to be among the industries that have fallen off during the past year, judging from the increased receipts under the system of copyrights, as reported by the Librarian of Congress. In fact our National library is growing with copyrighted and purchased books at so rapid a rate that the time is in sight when either it will elbow Congress out of the Capitol or have to pile up its volumes out of doors. Under these circumstances Mr. Spofford very naturally urges the need of a separate establishment, and if the present were at all a fit time for untying the public purse-strings, he would be entitled to a hearing.

The question of the validity of the Constitutional Amendments which were so overwhelmingly ratified by the people at the late election, turned upon the right of the last Legislature to make changes in the Amendments after the former Legislature had passed them. It was held by prominent politicians, Democratic and Republican, and conspicuously among the latter class by ex-Speaker Cornell, who had presided over the Assembly which first acted upon the Amendments, that the changes made in them by the next Legislature utterly invalidated them and rendered the late vote of the people worthless. We have procured an opinion on this subject, which the public will generally regard as authoritative. It is from the pen of the veteran Charles O'Conor, and will be printed in to-morrow's issue of THE TRIBUNE.

What will strike the average reader as the most carious thing about the Ring prosecutions is the fact that although we have made a great parade of our severity in punishing William M. Tweed, we have not yet recovered a dollar from him. He continues directing the management of his real estate from the seclusion of his Blackwell's Island cell, the trouble to understand the causes of the Great excitoment was caused, and it was feared that | see, has undisputed and indisputable control making themselves a laughing stock in the vantage, and had him sent to fail by a judi-

of the property he stole from them. The new civil suit just begun against than even those of ex-Secretary Richardson? Edward Marrener, one of the alleged "Ring "contractors," with the "Boss" as defendant. It is also important to be noticed at this time as one of the large number of civil suits to be pressed next month against the members of the Ring. An article elsewhere published gives an interesting account of the status of these important cases.

The news of the latest disaster at sea is horrible, but not surprising. When a steamship company is managed by stock-jobbers instead of sailors, and when even the stockjobbing management is not continued long enough in one set of hands to enable them to do more than upset the work of their predecessors and intensify the demoralization of the service, nothing excepting escape from disaster could surprise the public. We are as yet without full particulars as to the origin of the disaster to the steamship Japan. But there can be no doubt about its primary cause. The best managed steamship line in the world must at some time or another expect an accident, but that the succession of accidents befalling the Pacific Mail Steamship Company can be the result of anything but gross mismanagement, lack of competent officers, and lack of discipline in the force, is impossible.

It is a great pity that Mr. Irwin has made up his mind to stop short in his revelations concerning the expenditure of a million or more dollars by the Pacific Mail Steamship Company in debauching Congress. In no way can Mr. Irwin relieve himself or atone for his share in this work, but by exposing the corrupt Congressmen to the public judgment. It is whispered now that Congress proposes to repeal the subsidy at once, and there rest, hoping that the demand for an investigation will soon blow over. We beg Congressmen to believe that it will not blow over. This is the third year in which THE TRIBUNG has persisted in its demand for it, and we mean to persist until the investigation touches bottom. When it does, the number of members of that Congress who retain any hold upon the public respect, or any power in the This bill is likely to have a large majority in Republican party, will be largely diminished. The repeal of the subsidy is well enough, and is certain any way; but it will not satisfy the public. The names must come out, and the Committee will make a great mistake if it does not summon other witnesses who are known to be able to give evidence on the points which Irwin has yet neglected. The people are watching to see whether this Committee is really "investigating to find out."

### THE LATEST NOSTRUM.

A caucus of Administration Senators has agreed upon a measure which it presents to the country as a method of reaching specie payments. The effect of the measure, should it take the shape of a law, would be precisely of an opposite nature. It would increase the depreciation of the paper money. It would do this in two ways. In the first place it would add to the number of banks. A bank is an instrument by the use of which payments are made by checks, and by transfers of credit on the pages of a ledger, without the use of money. To establish banks in a hundred places where they do not now exist, would diminish the value of the money of the country by diminishing the uses for which it is required. That has been the invariable experience wherever banks have first been introduced, or wherever the number of them has been greatly increased. We may point to Scotland as an example. There bankperfection, and there the use both of coin and that a vast amount of business is carried on with an incredibly small amount of actual money. This is so elementary a fact in the science of money that it is disgraceful, even to a Senator of the United States, to be unacquainted with it.

But the measure we are discussing proposes, not merely to increase the number of banks, but to add to the number of paper dollars. To provide circulation for these banks it proposes to give them one hundred and twentyfive dollars in bank notes, of which one hundred dollars will supply the place of legal tenders withdrawn and canceled, and the other twenty-five will be a direct inflation of the irredeemable paper money in circulation. For every eighty dollars of greenbacks paid off, one hundred new paper dollars will be created. As a preparation for the resumption of payments in specie, this plan has the two serious disadvantages of indefinitely increasing the appliances by the use of which payments are made without the intervention of money, and at the same time of increasing the currency itself. It is a transparent piece of cheap money quackery. Our paper money is depreciated ten per cent below the gold currencies of the world, and even at this valuation our specie has not the slightest tendoncy to remain with us. Every dollar produced by our gold and silver mines, not required for use in the arts and not hoarded, is exported. Will the specie remain with us any the more should the Treasury, by an abortive effort at resumption, make the money of foreigners of ten per cent less purchasing power in buying our exports, and the goods of foreigners of ten per cent greater purchasing power in buying our gold? Yet that is precisely the meaning of all projects for resuming specie payments without either a patiently waiting for the country to grow until the purchasing power of the paper dollar has by the expansion of trade been made equal to the purchasing power of kept within its present limits, the growing up process might require a century. Beyond a doubt, under the operation of such a measure as that proposed by the Senators, the 1st of January, 1879, would find us not a particle nearer gold prices than we are now.

When Congress "legalized" Mr. Richardardson's \$26,000,000 over-issue of the legaltender circulation, a step was taken in the wrong direction, and the consequences of that step are now visible in a higher premium on gold, and a stronger tendency than ever on the part of that metal to leave the country, The free banking project just broached is a proposition for sliding back still further. The proposed substitution of silver for fractional currency is equally ridiculous, because the silver, unless overvalued by the full amount of the depreciation of the paper dollar, would be melted down and sold for bullion as fast as it was coined. Why will not Senators take

eyes of the world by projects more senseless

MILL RIVER AGAIN.

The last place in the United States at which we should have thought it possible for a dam to burst was the valley of Mill River. The last men whom we should have suspected of putting up an insecure embankment against water, were Hayden, Gere & Co. The awful catastrophe of last May wrote its warning upon all the scarred fields and devastated villages of the unhappy valley in characters that will not soon be effaced. The ruins still spoke their terrible lesson. The fresh graves of the slain still protested against ignorant trifling with human life. The Haydenville millowners were still surrounded with the wrecks of huge factories, the shapeless heaps of debris under which were buried so much of their money. The whole neighborhood busied itself day after day with precautions against a repetition of the calamity. There were official inspections of new works, investigations, and surveys. And here, without warning, a dam that has just been built on the spot where the former devastation was greatest, gives way under what seems not to have been an extraordinary pressure, and for a moment the old horror seems to be upon the valley once more. That two or three score children were not drowned when the frozen pond upon which they were playing thus broke through its barrier was a marvelous kindness of Providence. It is almost equally marvelous that destruction

was not hurled upon the habitations below. We have no doubt, from the reports thus far at hand, that the proprietors of the dam believed they were constructing it in the best way. It was of granite blocks, cemented, and bedded in the solid rock. And yet it is certain that somebody has blundered. It is a comparatively simple matter for engineering skill to build a dam which will not break under any force likely to be brought against it. The pressure of ice and water, the resistance of the builder's materials, the proper shape and position of the barrier-all these conditions in the problem are mainly to be ascertained by arithmetical calculation from well known data; and if the work gives way -except in the face of some phenomenal exertion of the forces of nature against which no precautions can avail-we may take it to be morally certain that there has been gross professional ignorance in the design or swindling in the materials, or some other criminal unfaithfulness into which the local authorities are bound to inquire rigorously.

COUNT FON ARNIM'S SENTENCE. It would have been a serious check to Prince Bismarck to fail in the prosecution of Count von Arnim, at a time when he is also engaged in a serious controversy with the German Parliament. His position, strong as it is, is not free from important complications, and when a prime minister, so powerful and so dreaded as he is, with so many enemies at court and in the country, begins to lose prestige, the road down hill is far easier than the way up. An acquittal of Count von Arnim would have been a great source of strength to that brilliant and spirited diplomatist, and would have made him almost as dangerous as he is hostile to the Chancellor. But the arrest and the prosecution are both justified by the sentence of the Court which condemns him to two months' imprisonment in addition to what he has already endured. If this sentence is carried out, it will probably be done with the same mingling of discourtesy and humanity which has marked the previous proceedings against him. Indeed, it is not at all unlikely that Prince Bismarck may infliet upon the Count the additional affront of asktence now passed, and the high respect felt in Berlin for the judiciary, cannot fail to have that effect. It is, of course, not improbable that the supposed desire of the Court and the powerful personal influence of the Chancellor may have had a great, even if unacknowledged, weight in the deliberations of the judges; but this will not prevent the trial from damaging

Count you Arnim materially and permanently, It is impossible, even for his friends and for those who deprecated the extreme measures adopted against him by the Foreign Office, to deny that he laid himself directly open to just such proceedings by his own reckless indiscretion. He is a man of great cleverness, but of a vanity which makes him careless of consequences. Thinking his own opinions of European policy better than those of the Chancellor, he has had no hesitation in letting this impression be known. He meddled with French intrigues in a manner directly contrary to instructions, and when somewhat sharply rebuked for it he defended himself in a manner entirely at variance with Prussian ideas of official subordination. When a long series of misunderstandings between him and his chief culminated naturally in his removal from the post he filled at Paris, his situation called for the exercise of the utmost reserve and caution. But the first thing he did was a blunder which seems absolutely puerile. He took away from the archives of the Legation a large number of documents, which were sure sooner or later to be called for, and which were called for as soon as their abstraction was discovered. Any conceivable purpose he may have had in mind in taking them could have been as easily accomplished by copies, but it would seem that Count von Arnim's vanity would not permit him to leave these documents where his succontraction of the volume of the currency or cessor could read them, nor to give them up at the demand of the Foreign Office. From the moment of that mistake there was not much reason to expect any other issue than the one we have seen. He was really congold. Unless the volume of the currency is demned by his own letters before the case came into court. The only possibility of his the opposition against Bismarck and the Count's the strength of both of these influences has Christmas Day. been exaggerated.

At no time has the power of Prince Bismarck, in spite of all intrigues against him, appeared more evident than now. It is true that during the last week the Parliament was goaded by his frank tyranny and contempt of its privileges into passing a resolution which might be taken as a censure upon him, and which he so regarded. But the threat of his resignation was sufficient to bring the Government to his terms, and it is reported that when he complained in the Council of the untrustworthiness of the majority, the proposition was at once made to dissolve the mutinous legislature, which he magnanimously declined. At all events, he appears to have settled everything in his own way. He and, so far as the people of New-York yet depreciation of our paper money before has caught Count von Arnim at a fatal disad-

cial sentence which will render him for the present harmless as a rival. He has shown the Parliament that he is stronger than they are. He has met the complaints of the deputies from Alsace and Lorraine by telling them in open debate that he is not governing them for their pleasure but for the benefit of the Empire, and has thus forestalled any question as to the justice of the imperial rule in those Provinces. If a ruler so arbitrary and so lucky is to be put down, it will evidently require a cooler and stronger head than that of Count

Harry von Arnim to accomplish it.

LOST CHILDREN. The search for the stolen Ross child has been prosecuted for the last few days with a vigor unparalleled perhaps in the records of police work, and it is no exaggeration to say has been watched by the whole country. "Little Charley Ross" has come to be a household word in every family, and if it be proved that he is dead it will seem as though he had died out of many a home where he has become real and beloved. The interest in the child has been deep and universal since the day he was stolen. Money has been freely offered, and that in large sums, to assist in his rescue: the press have urged the matter unceasingly; the police have worked without flagging; sermons have been preached to highten the excitement; there is not a woman, perhaps, with a baby on her breast who has not felt also the weight of this lost child in her heart, and wished she might be the one who could find him and give him back to his mother. Now all this agitation and tumult is right.

God forbid we should say a word to lessen the public interest in Charley Ross. But is there no other lost child in the country? Is this the only little fair-haired innocent fellow who is being dragged down to death, or worse, into vice and total ruin of body and soul? Charley Ross, if he be dead, is but one child taken from his mother; or if, as is most improbable, he be irretrievably lost in the haunts of misery and crime, will be but one man in the future who might have been a helpful citizen, degraded into a criminal. For this one we point to thousands in this city and Brooklyn alone, going down the fatal road, openly, and totally unhindered. The number of vagrant and neglected children in the city of New-York when the last census was taken, was 24 per cent of the whole number. By these we mean the utterly impoverished class who swarm in idleness about the alleys and tenement houses, or attempt to earn a miserable hving by work in factories at an age when a child with a fair chance for its life would be in its mother's arms, or kept close by her side. Over three thousand children, from four to eight years old, were found in different manufactories kept at work from ten to fourteen hours a day. The time of labor has been legally reduced; but the poor babies are at work still, with the thin dwarfed bodies, overgrown heads and yellow skins which make them appear a mere nightmars of childhood. Next to these are the hordes of children who

literally live upon the streets, making some

occasional pretense of work or beggary, to sustain life, but usually turning to stealing as their natural vocation. Why should they not steal? They were born, most probably, in a cellar; swaddled in rags and fed with rum through their mothers' milk. They have always been cold and hungry. They see warmth, ood, and comfort about them at every turn; why should they not try to clutch some of them for themselves? Who has taught them to be honest, sober, or decent? The churches are open, but how many of these filthy, hungry children or their parents do you find in the back pews on a Sunday? We exclude from this army of lost children the 4,000 inmates of the Houses of Refuge and other Reformatory the delay in the trial of the indictments ing has perhaps been carried to the greatest ing the Emperor to pardon him. The object institutions, as some effort, however ineffective, throughout has seemed to be rather to discredit is made for their help. There remains the ank-notes is economized to so great a degree M. von Arnim than anything else. The sen- fact that one-fourth of the children in New-York alone are as absolutely given over to poverty, to the temptation of every coarse and brutal vice, as this little child for whose recovery the whole country is moved. A child is something which in theory comes pure from God's hand, to be cared for tenderly by us and trained into healthy, honest, cheerful manhood. In fact one-fourth of the children in New-York City are in rags, in hunger, and absolutely unable to learn how to earn an honest living or to gain one rational idea of the God who made them. We do right to pity Charley Ross, taken from his comfortable home and loving father, but these other souls who have lost their way, belong by right to an honest, intelligent, virtuous life, and their father is God. Have we no outery, no money, no pity for them? Outside of New-York, in every village and city and State, these growing armies of little ones extend, forsaken apparently by God and man. In Philadelphia, where twenty thousand dollars were (justly and generously) raised promptly to save one child, there are 11,600 vagrant children utterly neglected, no effort being made there as here by industrial schools to rescue them to the State and humanity. The industrial schools are the most direct practical mode of reaching these children. They originated in Aberdeen. Scotland, and are now in use throughout Great Britain and on the Continent. They are simply schools, started usually privately, one or two good women gathering in a class of these ragged outcasts and teaching them to read and work, to be clean, and if possible to serve God and be of use to their fellow men. In England, the system is legalized; instruction is given in various trades, to both sexes, a percentage is paid by the State to assist in clothing, and if necessary, feeding the pupils, and they are placed in good situations when their period of tuition is over. There are several of these schools now in this city, but not enough to reach a tithe of the children. There is many an idle woman too, with means and culture and religious purpose, whose heart is wrung with pity to-day for Charley Ross, whom she cannot help. We only point out to escape from the consequences of his act lay in her these thousands of other lost little ones, to whom she can give more than home or personal popularity. But it is probable that life, and commend them to her thoughts on Verily they made no fuss about it, but did it off-

hand and, as you may say, incontinently, knowing that Christmas was coming, and that there was no time to spare. It was at Scriba, in Oswego Co. It was Sunday evening; the scene, the church; the doxology had been sung; the blessing had been pronounced, when to the front came Miss Nancy and Mr. Amasa-Hall they both call themselves nowand told the Reverend to join them at once. Was n't the congregation rather taken by surprise! And did n't the dear little tongues go in whispers full of meaning? However, the clergyman was equal to the emergency, and Siamesed Amasa and Nancy with the greatest presence of mind. We hope it is not ominous that the new pair hailed from a neigh-boring settlement called High Dam.

A portion of the engravings and paintings bequeathed by Mr. Sumner to the Boston Art Museum

### MUSIC.

BEOOKLYN PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY. The Brooklyn Philharmonic Society offered the following programme last Saturday evening for the

first concert of its seventeenth season: Bymphony No. S. in C Minor. Beethoven
1. Allegro con brio. 2. Scherzo.
2. Andante con moto. 4. Finale—Allegro.
Aria, from "Le Pré aux Clerca," violin dibbligato, by Mr. Jacobsonta. Hereig
Mile. Marie Heilbron. Horsig
Piano-forte Concerto (new). Baff

The audience was large and brilliant; the stage was prettily decorated with natural flowers; Thomas's orhestra was increased to 64 pieces; and we should east the opening of the season a remarkably proplinous one if the singing had been worthy of the rest of the cutertainment. The execution of the Symphony was a remarkable feat. Our readers har lly need to be told that we have the highest appreciation of Theodore Taomas's

PART IL

interpretations of Beethoven; and as constant practice perfects the sympathy between the conductor and tas band, we find some new excellence in every fresh readering of familiar works. There were passages in the great C minor Symphony which never seemed so clear before as they did on Saturday night, and the Scherze in particular was unusually distinct and beautiful. Wagner's " Faust Overture," originally designed as the first movement of a great symphony which was never completed, dates from the composer's early period, pro-ceding even the appearance of "Bienzi;" but in subsequent years it was revised, and we may suppose hat whatever traces of an immature style it may have shown were carefully removed. Its somer and melan-choly spirit accords well with the feeling of unrest, dissatisfaction, and despair which it was intended to iliustrate, and the disciples of Wagner value it as one of the most remarkable products of modern music. It would have been more enjoyed if the annotated programme. instead of copying a mistaken attack upon Wagner's dramatic theories, had devoted a few lines to an explanation of the meaning of this overture. The "Tueme and Variations" by Brahms was first played at one of the Garden Concerts last Sammer. It was originally written as a sextet, for two violins, two violas, and two violoncelli, and consists of a grave and simple melody, charming both in form and conception, and six variathe sober character of the theme. The last three are particularly happy, and the whole work is one of very decided merit. Rubinstein's Triumphal Overlure was also first performed at one of the Garden Concerts. It is based upon the Russian National Hymn, and has for second theme a graceful meloity, into the closing portions of which a few fragments of "God sava the King" are cunningly introduced. The Russian and English national airs are then treated simultaneously. and the overture closes with a crashing maestost passage, in which the Russian Hymn is accompanied

with rattle and thunder of drums and clang of cymbals. The Raff concerto was played by Miss Lickhards at the New-York Pullharmonic Concert a monta ago; out in the hands of Mr. Mills it was like a different thing. The romanza of the second movement especially, and the strongly accented passages of the final allegro, assumed a new character when the master instead of the pupil became the interpreter, and this second hearing of concerto gave us a much bigher idea of the merit o the work than we had before.

Mile. Heilbron sang with accompaniment of the or

chestra under direction of Mr. Marotz k, and secured a great deal of applause which a severe and correct laste would have judged her not entitled to.

THOMAS'S MATINEE. Theodore Thomas gave his first matinée of the season on Saturday at Stelaway Hall, and had a

good audience. The programme was as follows: Symphony No. I, C minor, O., 5. Guile

1. Moderato con moto—Altegro energico. 2. S. ac. 2.,
3. Andantino grazioso.
4. Finate.
4. Tana, "Lusera che lo planea". Hande.
Biss Emma Crauca. Baca

Chaconne. Bacu
Adaptest for the Orenestra by Joachim Raff.
Part II.

Overture, " Leonora," No. 3. Beethoven
Solo for violin:

Solo for violin:

a. Noctorne.

b. Hangarian Melody.

Mr. S. E. Jacosono.

Aria, "Parto ma ta ben may" (Carionet Obbligato

by Mr. H. Kayer.).

Miss E ama Cranca.

Rhapsodie, "Evening," Op. 161 (arw).

Ref Coronation March (new).

Here at least everything was good, and a genuing

artistic taste presided over the arrangement of the feast. The S, uphous is the first and probably the best of Gade's important orchestral compositions; the second and third movements never fail to delight the listener. and the entire work is fresh and spirited. The arrange ment of the Bach Chaconge impressed us still more favorably on this occasion than it did at the secent performance by the New-York Philharmonic Society, to? 15 owes a great deal of its effect to that close agreeme. mong the strings in which this band is without a rival Raff's new Rhapsodie is a deligatful romanza in the same sivle which he has treated so successfully in his best known symphonies, and Svendsen's Coronation March is an impressive composition of gorgeous color and noble

Miss Cranch, who made at this concert her first public appearance in New-York, is a singer of whom we have great expectations. Sae has a delicious contralto voice. not quite full enough in the lower tones, but splend; I in the upper register. It is strong, sweet, sympathetic and true. Her singing is firm, simple, and regulated by unvarying good taste. There are some accomplishments of the vocalist yet to be added to it, but there are no bad habits to be unlearned. Her greatest defect at present is a lack of animation. There was too little passion in the familiar aria from Handel's " Binaldo," and two little dramatic expression in the selection from Mozart's " La Ciemenza di Tito." Being recalled after this, she brought a little Slumber Song of Artnur Sallivan's and sang it charmingly.

Mr. Jacobsohn played the beautiful Nocturne by Ernst with great delicacy and smoothness, and displayed some of the best qualities of his art in the difficult " Hungarian Melody" by Hauser.

Thomas's second matince will be given next Saturday, when the programme will include the Buch Suite in B minor, Raff's "Lenore" Symphony, and Rabinstein's Triumphal Overture, and Mr. H. C. Timm will play the Romance and Rondo of Chopin's E minor concerto. Miss Crauch will also appear.

THE CHRISTMAS ORATORIO. At the Christmas performance of "The Mossiah" Miss Drasdil will take the alte solos instead of Miss Faxon.

## PERSONAL.

Ex-Gov. Curtin of Pennsylvania will address a public meeting at Williamsport in that State on Taca-day next, on the subject of Finance. Dr. Isaac I. Hayes, the Arctic explorer, was

ntroduced to the Cincipnati Chamber of Commerce last Friday, and in the evening lectured at Avondale on Arctic Explorations and the Icelandic Millennial." 1a is remarks before the Chamber of Commerce he said It may be of interest to you all to know that no mat has carried the flag of his country so near to the North Pole as has your late citizen, Capt. Hall." Dr. Hayes also expressed the opinion that if Capt. Hall had not falten a vettim to the citizen he would have placed too Stars and Stripes at the North Pole.

Dr. Felix Adler, a Professor in Cornell University, is to lecture to-night in Steinway Hall on the late Dr. Abraham Geiger, the learned historian and great reformer of Judaism. From the beginning of the reformatory movement in the Jewish faith, Dr. Goiger, by reason of his knowledge of Jewish autiquities and by reason of his knowledge of Jowish antiquities and the worth of his character, stood foremost in the rank of his co-religionists. While strennously opposing empty ritualism, he labored to harmonize the results of accontile research with the commands of his faith. Dr. Adler, the pupil and friend of the eminent man whose virtues he is called to commemorate, is well remembered in this city as a successful lecturer on history and philosophy during the last season. The expenses of his lecture will be borne by the friend of the late divine.

WORCESTER, Mass., Dec. 20 .- The Rev. W. R. Huntington, D. D., Rector of All Saints Parish, in this city, announced to-day that he had declined the Bishopric of lows, and should remain with his parish in this city.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20 .- The funeral of the late Licut.-Commander Wm. B. Cushing took piace this afternoon from the Navy-Yard. The remains were escorted by three companies of the 1st Regiment, D. C. N. G., and a battalion of Marines, to the Congressional Cemetery, where they were deposited in the vant; they will hereafter be removed to Annapolis for burial. Many army and navy officers were present.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20 .- The President and Mrs. Grant will give a state dinner to King Kalakaus on Tuesday evening, which will be attended by the King and suite, members of the Cabinet, Sir Edward Thornand suite, memoers of the Cabinet, Sir Edward Thorn-ton and Mrs. Thornton, Chief-Justice Waite, Senstor Cameron, Representative Orth, and a few other distin-guished persons. Owing to a press of otheral duries Gov. Snerman left for St. Louis last night, and will not be able to attend the dinner.